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- 1908 LUCAS, W. J.—Foes of Dragonfly Nymphs. The Entomologist, Vol. 41, p. 16.
- 1901 NEEDHAM, J. G. and HART, C. A.—The Dragonflies (Odonata) of Illinois. Part I. Petaluridae, Aeschnidae and Gomphidae. Bull. Ill. State Lab. Nat. Hist. VI, pp. 1-94.
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- 1903 NEEDHAM, J. G.—Aquatic Insects in New York. Zygoptera. Bull. N. Y. State Mus. 68, pp. 218-276, pls. 5, 11-20.
- 1899 WILLIAMSON, E. B.—The Dragonflies of Indiana. Geol. Surv. Indiana Rept., pp. 229-333, 7 pls.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE I.

Fig. 1. A view of Cascadilla Creek. Collecting grounds in the foreground. Photo by Anna H. Morgan.

Fig. 2. Cascadilla Pond enclosure with nets and cages used in experiments. The weeds and algal mats characteristic of the pond are shown in the foreground.

Fig. 3. Median gill plate of nymph of *Enallagma ebrium* Hagen.

A New *Pieris* from Cuba (Lepidoptera).

By CHARLES T. RAMSDEN, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Pieris menciae n. sp.

Male: Expanse (one wing) 32 mm. Female: Expanse (one wing) 29.5 mm.

♂. Primaries white, with the faintest tinge of yellowish glaucous (Ridgway). The outer half of the costal edge and the upper half of the outer margin, faintly edged with black. The central veins of the primaries are overlaid with chalk-white scales, in the form of streaks or bands 2.5 mm. wide; they do not reach the outer margin.

Secondaries of the same color as the primaries, with the chalky-white scales confined mostly to the disk.

Underside. Primaries as above, except that the costal edge and the tips of the wings are ivory-yellow or massicot-yellow (Ridgway). Secondaries immaculate and massicot-yellow.

Thorax and abdomen white; the legs the color of the underside of the secondaries. Antennæ black above with the extreme of the club sulphur-yellow.

♀. Like the male except that it is a few shades darker in color and lacks the chalky scales of the male, these being a secondary sexual character.

Male type and allotype in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Paratypes in the collection of the author. Specimens were taken June 10 and 26, 1914.

Habitat.—West and southwest of Guantanamo, Cuba.

The species was not uncommon about Guantanamo City and it seems strange that Gundlach, who worked this district over very critically, did not find it. I have never seen it in the higher altitudes. I have taken it from April 14 (earliest) to September 18 (latest record), but it is most abundant during late summer. I have dedicated this species to my wife, who has accompanied me in my collecting trips. I compared this species at the British Museum, through the kindness of Messrs. Richard South and N. D. Riley, where I found something very close to it from Venezuela, which was still unnamed. If this should happen to be the Venezuelan form, it could be accounted for as having been brought over in the chrysalis; it might have emerged while the ship was unloading in port, and finding congenial surroundings and food plant, the species established itself firmly about Guantanamo. This could have happened at the end of the Spanish-American war, when many ship-loads of cattle were brought from Venezuela and Colombia to Guantanamo, and this may also account for the fact that Gundlach did not see the species.

The *Cimex* on American Bats (Hemip., Heter.).

In reference to Mr. John T. Zimmer's remarks in ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS for November last, page 418, his note reveals what I have suspected—that according to the then state of our knowledge, a certain bug on a bat was determined as *Cimex pipistrelli* Jen. Horvath (Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung. X, pp. 257-262) cites the species found on American bats, which he had described in *Ent. Mo. Mag.* (2) XXI: 12, fig., in 1910, under the name *Cimex pilosellus*, giving *Vesperugo noctivagus* as one of the hosts. This is in all likelihood the species Mr. Zimmer has reference to.

I shall later refer to the other forms mentioned in my previous note.—J. R. DE LA TORRE BUENO.